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YUGOSLAV ACADEMICIAN CRITICIZES KOSOVO SITUATION

AU181210 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 18 Jul 86

["Press review" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, July 18 (ATA) -- In the field of foreign policy, the speakers carry today excerpts from the interview of Dr. F. Muhic, professor of the Faculty of Philosophy of Shkup, published in the review DANAS of Zagreb and from the article by the report V. Mayer published in the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG which dwell on the situation in Kosovo, prepared by the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY.

Dr. F. Muhic says among others in the review DANAS: "I cannot keep silence even if I would pay it with my life, suffice to know that something may be salved. It has gone so far. What worries me most regarding Kosovo is the feeling that things will come out of control if it continues like this.

It is said that there are pressures, since Albanians are buying lands. But under such a kind of pressure we have lost one million people, who have come out of Yugoslavia to secure the daily bread for their families. Nobody is responsible for this. The economic pressure cannot be stopped. Why is there not taken into consideration the fact that Albanians too are transferred from Kosovo, but nobody speaks of the transfer of the Yugoslavs from Yugoslavia, either.

Now, there is spoken with fear of the high birthrate of the Albanians. 'They are a danger for us'. But, indeed the question is like this: Are the Albanians Yugoslavs or not. When some of them called we are not Yugoslavs we plunged them in jail. But if they are Yugoslavs and we say that they are such, and as a consequence we do not leave them part from us, then it must be said that their number does not increase, but ours increases, the number of the Yugoslavs rises." [passage omitted]

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN ECONOMY EXPLAINED

AU210755 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albania 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The People's Council Must Do More To Tackle Great Problems of the Economy"]

[Text] In the course of implementing the decisions of the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums and Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions, the activity of the people's councils has been rising constantly. The state organs are dealing with the problems of the economy better than ever before, thus raising the standard of management and control work.

During the 6-month period, our economy has been forcefully demonstrating its fundamental features, its dynamism, and its balanced development. The achievements attained and the overfulfillment of the planned tasks in numerous branches and sectors of the economy in many districts are a testimony to this. Tirana, Vlore, Berat, Permet, and other districts have particularly distinguished themselves in this respect. These achievements are a result of a profound political understanding of the tasks and have served as a stimulating force in the progress of work everywhere, in setting in motion the great reserves of our society.

This dynamism observed in production and other sectors is a reflection of the fervor and initiative of the masses, of the spirit of actions. The state organs have supported these actions and revolutionary initiatives better and have raised the method of work through actions to a higher level of efficiency. As was stressed at the ninth session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, the successful crowning of important actions in the commissioning of irrigation projects and the broad movement for the creation of small herds of cattle at brigade level, a movement that was inspired by the party and supported by the patriotism of the cooperativist peasantry, are a clear testimony of this dynamism. Movements like these have by now become a massive phenomenon and the peasantry itself is fully convinced that in the not too distant future it will meet all of its needs for milk on the basis of the production by these herds. As was stressed at the 15th AWP Central Committee Plenum, this initiative must be further promoted, consolidating the development of these herds. The party's solicitude was once again reflected in the 25 percent reduction of the price of milk from these herds for members of the brigades.

The present stage in the development of our socialist society and the future of the economy require that the people's councils and the executive committees should raise the efficiency of their management and controling work and tackle economic and financial problems more profoundly so that the planned tasks are fulfilled all along the line by branches, sectors, and districts. The great economic problems must be at the center of the people's councils' attention.

The district people's council executive committees have considerable and important tasks for their sections and must strengthen their links with the base. This requires that their method of work be improved in order to better and more efficiently resolve the problems concerning the district, enterprise, and agricultural cooperative, that they disseminate experience, and that they concretely assist the work of the people's councils of joined villages, particularly the village people's councils. The ministries and other central departments must also establish closer linked with the village people's councils and assist more concretely in raising the participation of the state organs throughout the entire planning process, as well as in resolving problems arising in the course of implementing the plans.

In order to raise the efficiency of the management and controling work of the people's councils, the activation of permanent commissions, council members, and activists would bring positive results. They must intensify their demands for accounting by the sections of the executive committees and the economic and state organs at the base, struggling againt formalism in demanding accounts; they must broach problems that appear; and they must seek out those who are responsible for the nonfulfillment of tasks. The state organs must on no occasion reconcile themselves to the spirit of justifications or to manifestations of bureaucracy and technocracy.

The 15th AWP Central Committee Plenum approved the draft directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture. The participation of all the people in the great popular discussion on the draft directives constitutes a great action of profound ideological, economic, and social substance. In this framework, the people's council at all levels, as well as the state and economic organs, under the guidance of the party, must draw out the advanced and innovative thinking of the working masses in order to uncover and place in the service of the people and the economy the great reserves constantly created by our socialist economy, and in order to increase the mobilization and fervor of the working masses and thus, go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of its founding with as many achievements as possible in all fields.

BALKAN PASSENGER PLANE DETAINED IN ISTANBUL

AU201750 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA) -- A Balkan Airlines TU 154 passenger jet on the regular Sofia-Istanbul-Sofia flight was illegally detained by the Turkish authorities at Istanbul airport today. This is a gross violation of the norms of international air travel and of the bilateral agreement between the two countries. The Bulgarian air company sent another airplane to Istanbul to collect the 135 passengers that were to travel to Sofia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria has protested before the Turkish ambassador to Sofia and has asked for the immediate freeing of the airplane and for its return to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH FRG CP CHAIRMAN MIES

AU181325 Sofia BTA in English 1307 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met with Mr. Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who is on a holiday in this country.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the activity of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people in connection with the carrying out of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP, which has outlined the strategy for qualitatively new growth of economy on the basis of the achievements of science and technology, for further utilization of the advantages of the socialist society and for ever greater satisfying the public's needs. He spoke about the peaceloving foreign policy of this country and paid special attention to the efforts for maintaining relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, for turning of the region into a nuclear and chemical-weapons-free zone.

Mr. Herbert Mies gave high assessment to the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the construction of socialist society, as well as to the constructive foreign policy of the country. He informed Mr. Todor Zhivkov of the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party, which was held recently, and of the activity in connection with the implementation of the resolutions of the congress. The two party leaders assessed the international situation as alarming and stressed that this was due to the aggressive policy of imperialism.

Both sides expressed full support to the comprehensive and realistic programme for peace, adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, land to the numerous constructive initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries, outlining the way for radical reductions of nuclear and conventional weapons, for overall healing of the international situation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Herbert Mies confirmed the determination of the BCP and the German Communist Party to continue to develop and deepen the mutual relations, to cooperate for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalistm.

ZHIVKOV GREETS IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191943 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq.

In the telegram, most cordial greetings and good wishes are sent to the Iraqi people on the occasion of the country's national day.

Confidence is expressed that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of our peoples and of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world. The telegram wishes progress, prosperity, and peace to the friendly Iraqi people.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH PDRY FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU181707 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- Consultations were held between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on issues in connection with the preparations for the 41st Session of the U.N., and on the activity of the two countries in international organizations.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Dimitur Kostov, ambassador, head of the "U.N. and Disarmament" Department, and the Yemeni delegation was led by Mr. Salim Faras, head of "International Organizations and Conferences" Department.

Mr. Salim Faras was received by Mr. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS WITH MOROCCO

AU191810 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA) -- Political consultations were held from July 17 through 19 between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Morocco. The Bulgarian side was represented by Mr. Ivan Ganve, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Moroccon by Mr. Ahmed Cherka ui, state secretary for foreign affairs and cooperation.

The Moroccon guest was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, by Mr. Alexi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and woods, by Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs and by Mr. Krustyo Trichkov, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The consultations and meetings discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations and noted with satisfaction that they are traditionally good and are developing on a mutually advantageous basis in the interests of the two friendly peoples. A credit agreement was signed between Bulgaria and Morocco.

The guest was informed of Bulgaria's development and of the guidelines in her foreign policy. Special attention was paid to Bulgaria's activities for securing a lasting climate of goodneighbourliness, trust, peace and security in the Balkins and for turning these into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The consultations confirmed Bulgaria's invariable and principled support for the struggle of the Arab peoples and for their just cause, especially for those of the Arab people of Palestine who are struggling for their national self-determination and for the foundation of an independent state.

Mr. Ahmed Cherkaoui informed the Bulgarian side of the guidelines in the foreign policy of Morocco. He expressed the support of his country for the peaceful initiatives leading to the easing of international tension and to the stopping of the arms race. The guest paid special attention to the problems in Africa and to the Middle East crisis.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED, ON ZAMBIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU201822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Zambian Guests Have Left; A joint Communique Adopted at the End of the UNIP Delegation's Stay in Czechoslovakia"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The delegation of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, headed by its General Secretary Aleksander Grey Zulu, which paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for home on Friday [11 July]. [passage omitted]

A joint communique was adopted at the end. It states:

A delegation of the UNIP of Zambia, headed by its General Secretary Alexander Grey Zulu, at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on 6-11 July 1986.

In the course of the visit, Alexander Grey Zulu was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. Bilateral interest in the future successful development of relations and mutual cooperation between the CPCZ and the UNIP was affirmed in the course of the reception, as well as the interest in continuing the endeavor aimed at developing Czechoslovak-Zambian relations in all fields.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior at the Zizkov Hill, and with a bouquet of red flowers it paid respects to the memory of Klement Gottwald, a prominent representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement.

In the course of deliberations between Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Alexander Grey Zulu, UNIP general secretary, the two parties exchanged information about the activity and tasks of the CPCZ and the UNIP, and assessed the possibilities of the further development of cooperation between their parties. Issues connected with the possibility between the CSSR and the Republic of Zambia also were discussed.

In the course of the visit, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Mavis Muyanda, state minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia, and member of the Zambian delegation; and Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, received Daniel Lisulo, chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the UNIP Central Committee.

During their talks, the two parties noted with satisfaction the accord or closeness of standpoints on the most important international political issues and as regards the assessment of the current international situation. They expressed profound alarm over the strained situation in the world. Both parties depicted the aggressive and militarist policy of imperialism, particularly American imperialism as the main cause of this state. Imperialism, and especially the U.S. military-industrial complex are escalating the feverish arms buildup. In an effort to gain military superiority they are developing new systems of nuclear and space weapons, fomenting hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, interfering in the international affairs of sovereign states, deliberately provoking situations of crisis, and in order to destabilize the developing countries within the framework of their neocolonialist interests, they are imperilling international security.

The two parties condemned the policy of imperialist intervention and the policy of neoglobalism in various parts of the world. They favor a consistent construction of a comprehensive system of international security, including economic security.

The two parties also condemn a further escalation of the feverish arms buildup and express strong alarm over the U.S. steps to transfer it to outer space. They stress the necessity of immediately halting the arms race, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons, and favor a total ban on and the scrapping of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

In this connection they voiced support for Soviet peace initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and to the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, which originated from the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. The two parties noted the inadmissibility of terrorism as a method of resolving international problems and stressed the need to eliminate its causes. In this connection they condemned the acts of state terrorism by the United States vis-a-vis Libya, by Israel vis-a-vis the independent Middle East states, and in particular by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa vis-a-vis the front states in southern Africa.

They sharply condemn the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, and the unleashing of the unprecedented repression by the Pretoria regime against the majority of the population of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia. They agree that the racist regime could not excist and continue its unconcelaed contempt for the norms of international law, the UN charter, and the appropriate UN and the OAU resolutions, without the broad and all-round support of the United States, some other NATO members, and Israel. They are of the opinion that arpartheid cannot be reformed [modifikovan], but must be eliminated. The two sides expressed their unequivocal support for the legitimate demands of the nations of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for freedom and independence, and called for a general imposition of the severest sanctions on the Pretoria regime. In this connection they condemned the U.S. and British so-called policy of constructive cooperation with the South Africa racists and their deliberate boycott of imposed sanctions.

In this connection, the two parties attach great importance to the upcoming eighth conference of the nonaligned countries on the highest level in Zimbabwe's Harare, which will, without doubt, contribute to the further consolidation of the unity of the nonaligned countries and will be an important support for the forces of progress and peace not only in southern Africa, but throughout the world. At the close of the visit, Alexander Grey Zulu expressed thanks for the reception and the hospitality accorded to him and his retinue in the course of his stay in the CSSR.

ROHLICEK, STROGANOV DISCUSS JOINT UNDERTAKINGS

AU201726 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK Report: "Deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet Cooperation; On Principles for Setting Up Joint Ventures, Enterprises, and Collectives; Comrade R. Rohlicek Received Comrade S. Stroganov"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- In Prague on Wednesday [16 July], Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, received Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who had talks with Josef Voracek, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, on drafts of agreements between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers on the establishment of direct relations between production and scientific-technical organizations, and on the main principles for setting up joint ventures [sdruzeni], enterprises, and collectives.

Preliminary agreement has been reached on 74 proposals for the establishment of direct relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet production and scientific-technical organizations, and 17 proposals for setting up joint enterprises and institutions. Further 92 proposals pertaining to the establishment of direct relations are being defined.

The purpose of the intergovernmental agreements on direct relations and on setting up joint enterprises is to comprehensively deepen production cooperation and specialization in the spirit of the deliberations conducted by the highest CSSR and USSR representatives, Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev, and thus markedly contribute to the intensification of the national economy.

The reception was attended by Igor Cherkasov, USSR charge d'affairs ad interim to the CSSR.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES LEBANESE MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD181743 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK) -- Consultations between the foreign ministries of Czechoslovakia and Lebanon ended here today. The Lebanese delegation was led by General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Fu'ad al-Turk, and the Czecoslovak delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda.

At the close of the consultations, Fu'ad al-Turk was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The two representatives exchanged views on the main questions of the international development, mainly in the Middle East, and discussed the prospects for the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Lebanon.

TOMAN VISITS NICARAGUA, SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD202126 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 20 (CTK correspondent) -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua received on Saturday foreign delegations attending the celebrations of the anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution, including the Czechoslovak Delegation.

The Czechoslovak delegation, led by Federal Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman, today inspected the Chiltepe Dairy Complex near Managua, built in cooperation with countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Also today, Miroslav Toman signed, in his capacity of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member, an agreement on cooperation between the party and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). The agreement was signed for the FSLN by member of its national leadership Jaime Wheelock.

ABRAHAM-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC

LD191542 Prague CTK in English 1434 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing July 19 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by Presidium member Ladislav Abraham, ended a visit to China and left for home today.

During their stay, the Czechoslovak trade unionists held talks with representatives of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, visited Shanghai and other cities, and inspected several industrial plants.

DOMESTIC ENTERPRISE SHORTCOMINGS ANALYZED

LD191731 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, here is a domestic policy commentary for this week, which was prepared by Milan Blaha, our editor:

Last week the harvest was in the headlines. Some while ago we heard the latest news about its progress. The warehouses and silos are getting fuller and the question asked most frequently is what will this year's harvest be like? The fact is, that the grain crops and mainly the wheat crops, have been noticeably affected by protracted draught and so a big question mark hangs all the time over the grain harvest. Well, it is expected that it will be about 10 percent less than we planned and this year's plan calculated for 3.02 million metric tons of densely sowed cereals and with 880,000 metric tons of corn, which is altogether 3.9 million metric tons of grain crops. If there is less, then the task of reducing to a minimum the losses during the harvest becomes an urgent task for the farmers. According to the information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak SR, the 2 to 2.5 percent norm of losses will not be exceeded. The combine harvester operators are not therefore aiming at cutting hectares, as was habitual in other years, but at the quantity of threshed grain. And this is the correct way, because this year's grain is of exceptional quality. [passage omitted]

In a word, quality is the main criterion for all field work. It is exactly the same criterion, which construction workers were reminded of last week on the occasion of their day by Minister Miklanek. He said: Increasing output and efficiency and shortening construction time are the most important tasks of the construction industry. Understandably; there is not a corner of the republic, where there is be no construction going on.

But these words are valid not just in a domestic sense, because a new task of particular significance is the construction of integrated projects in the Soviet Union -- the Progress, Krivoy Rog and Karachaganak projects. All of them have so far been struggling against the infantile diseases of growth and so the question arises yet again: Who was not ready? Construction collectives or the top level bosses? The answer will be given with further construction work, but one must nevertheless ask the question about quality. For instance even in connection with the results attained by the financial autonomy sphere in the first 6 months of the 8th 5-Year Plan. In all honesty, they did not sound very optimistic.

And so, the history of the unsuccessful first years of 5-year plan periods will evidently be continued. It seems as if our leading economic managers are not inventive enough in the economic field, as they increasingly rely upon eventual transfers of the tasks to the next periods, instead of relying upon their own abilities and enterprise. But the doors which made it possible for careless dirctors to be ranked among the best, despite violating contractual obligations, producing low quality goods, and utilizing resources badly, are slowly but surely closing. The world of limited resources is, after all, demanding quality. Every other alternative means wasting expensive raw materials, materials, power and human labor. True, it is not at all easy to produce goods of highest technological and economic parameters. On the contrary, it is an exceptionally complex process, which encompasses all occupations within an enterprise. In other words, the highest quality of a product is a reflection of the quality of all work. It represents its true picture. After all, compatibility with world parameters is not obtained by waving a magic wand, but by everyday toilsome quality work, which will grow into habit and the habit into tradition.

Only in the atmosphere of the highest demands upon the work of each individual and in the environment where everybody has to prove and defend the standard of one's own qualification on an everyday basis, is it possible to rely upon the contributions of the inexhaustible resources of social production, such as scientific and technological development, international socialist economic integration and creative activity of working people. These are the factors, which have the ability of reproducing themselves continuously on a higher qualitative level. To what extent we shall succeed in opening these wells of living water, has to be answered by everybody at their working place and everybody will have to judge one's own contribution towards increasing quality. Let us not forget: In the present conditions the knowledge of economic laws and the ability to use them is unavoidable. This is why the quality of managers and their talent to manage production in a responsible way in the conditions of scientific and technological revolution with the necessary economic effect is so important.

CTK COMMENTS ON LATEST U.S. NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

LD182040 Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 18 Jul 86

["CTK Comment on Latest U.S. Nuclear Test"; by Karel Filek]

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK) -- The latest nuclear test conducted by the United States in the Nevada desert last night showed again that Ronald Reagan's administration is not willing to respond to appeals from the Soviet Union, the world public as well as the American people and join the moratorium unilaterally declared by the Soviet Union on last August 6.

The White House and the Pentagon say they must complete the planned series of nuclear tests irrespective of the fact that the Soviet Union has discontinued its tests and that it had conducted at least one-third fewer tests than the United States. Last night's blast weas the fourteenth since the Soviet moratorium came into force.

The Soviet Government has agreed with inspection on the spot and thus rid Washington of the last pretext for rejecting agreement. Soviet and American scientists have jointly installed seismic apparatuses near the Soviet nuclear testing site near Semiplaotinsk and similar devices are to be installed near the Nevada Desert before the end of this year. They can record the slightest tremor and their installation efficiently refutes White House arguments that a possible agreement on banning all nuclear weapons tests cannot be controlled.

The Soviet Union has several times confirmed its willingness to open talks on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests.

MEISSNER INTERVIEWED, DESCRIBES ALLEGED ABDUCTION

DW182111 East Berlin Television Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Interview with Professor Dr Herbert Meissner by correspondent Dr Lutz Renner in the GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn 18 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Renner] Professor Meissner, in the past days you have experienced situations involving strong psychological stress. Therefore, I would like to ask you whether you are in a position to give the interview.

[Meissner] Yes, I am well and in a position to give it.

[Renner] Noboday forced you to do that?

[Meissner] Naturally not.

[Renner] Well, then let us review the beginning of the whole story. I cannot imagine that a man like you would commit larceny in a department store. Was that a trap, or what was it?

[Meissner] That obviously was a provocation. I was in West Berlin on a normal business trip, looked at a few goods at Wertheim's department store, wanted to buy something and had something in my hand to examine and choose it. Then somebody put his hand on my shoulder and said I was temporarily arrested. Two people took me to a separate room. Neither was a record made there nor was I asked about my personal data. There was a telephone call of just one sentence: The man can be picked up. A few minutes later two uniformed policeman took me to a police jail. There the real story began.

[Renner] How did it proceed?

[Meissner] It proceeded in the following way: I had to hand over all my personal possessions. I was totally stripped. I was accused of being engaged in intelligence activities. It was said this suspicion was now being investigated. There were a number of talks. I was reproached with clearly and evidently being a spy and similar things. Then I was transferred to the state police protection [polizeilicher staatsschutz] -- I suppose that is the official term. There additional interrogations took place.

[Renner] If I have understood you correctly, the alleged larceny in the department store was of no importance at all.

[Meissner] From then on, it was of no importance any more. It also did not play a role in initial press reports. The Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL on 10 July stated that a recheck with the department store's leading staff showed that they knew nothing about the incident. That clearly confirms that obviously those people were not staff members, and that clearly proves -- and I also realized it relatively quickly there -- that it was a provocation which is often applied by Western intelligence services to withdraw somebody temporarily from circulation or get totally hold of him. I know that from experience; as you know, I have for many years and very often visited other countries.

[Renner] You said that you were with the state police protection. What happened there?

[Meissner] At the state police protection, I was interrogated. My personal possessions were analyzed. There was again the charge of proved intelligence activities. I was reminded of the earlier business trips and other things. Threats were voiced, that it was clear that 8-10 or 12 years in prison would be the obvious result. A number of similar threats of that kind were voiced, with the most important thing being, however, that I was given drinks which obviously contained psychoactive drugs, because subsequently I was getting into a state of slight euphoria which can be described in the following way: You do not take anything seriously any more; everything seems to be quite harmless and funny; you are stepping outside yourself, as it were, are standing beside yourself, and are watching yourself like on a stage, while nevertheless you somehow remain mentally present and concentrated. It is a very odd state which I have never known before.

[Renner] If I am understanding you correctly, you had no alternative.

[Meissner] You can term it that way. In that situation I signed a statement which contains a statement that I would defect to the FRG, and which later on was presented to me several times, each time accompanied by the remark that now I would have no opportunity of going back to the GDR. It was very eloquently described to me what the GDR authorities would do to me if I were to go back to the GDR.

[Renner] What else happened?

[Meissner] Then lthe Federal Intelligence Service intervened. I was brought before a representative of the Federal Intelligence Service. Guarded by armed officials of the state police protection, I was taken to Berlin-Tegel Airport where in the evening I was placed in a plane for Munich. In Munich, two cars were waiting for me on the airfield, and I was taken to a town southwest of Munich, called Murnau, where I spent the following days always accompanied by two officers of the Federal Intelligence Service.

[Renner] Let me ask you at this point as well: Did you go voluntarily?

[Meissner] All that was done was against my will, and the whole affair happened against my will. Therefore, voluntariness is out of the question.

[Renner] If I have understood you correctly, that would mean that the facts constitute the offense of abduction.

[Meissner] They clearly constitute such an offense.

[Renner] What happened then?

[Meissner] Then I had a number of talks in Munich. I was interrogated, and I thought that I now had to utilize every opportunity to bring about a situation which would allow me to get away as quickly as possible and return to the GDR.

[Renner] Were you then also under the influence of drugs?

[Meissner] Not at that point. However, I was under extraordinary stress, because I did not sleep for almost 5 days. I was constantly considering whether I had any chance and what way I should choose.

[Renner] Did you sign any documents?

[Meissner] In Munich I signed a document which contains the demand not to establish contact with the GDR Permanent Mission. However, I did that under the aspect of bringing about a situation which would allow relaxing the watch. I utilized every opportunity to that end. I handled the talks and interrogations during the first 2 or 3 days in a way that I could politically answer for. Then I found the point where I could go to the Permanent Mission.

[Renner] The FRG press reported that you also got a new passport.

[Meissner] Yes, in Munich a passport was handed to me or forced on me -- as you like -- a FRG passport which was not made out in my name, however, but on the name of Martin Bauer, and which was dated back to 1985 and gave Hannover as place of issue. In other words, it clearly was a forged document. I accepted it without having the intention of ever making use of it. However, that also plays a role in the deal.

[Renner] How did you get to Bonn?

[Meissner] In Munich I used a medical examination -- I had mentioned my cardiac rhythm defect to get the necessary medicaments that I am used to -- to further relax the circumstances. I was given an apartment on Munich's Westkreuz, in the guest house called forum. On the first evening, on Monday, 14 July, the day we went to Munich in the morning, I was allowed to walk about the city, see people, be without the permanent guards, and get a little rest in that way. That also was recommended by that doctor, so as to restore my psychological stability and ease the pressure on my nerves. It certainly was also considered as an aspect allowing them to collaborate with me better in the future. I utilized that opportunity immediately for finding a way that would lead me to the Permanent Mission in Bonn. I ask you to understand that the details of that way cannot be disclosed for television. Anyway I called on the Permanent Mission, was immediately admitted as a GDR citizen, and have from that moment been perfectly taken care of, and I am very grateful for that.

[Renner] Then you had a statement conveyed to the Federal Chancellery, but were not ready to talk to FRG authorities. Why not?

[Meissner] You know, Mr Renner. First of all, I am a GDR citizen and I am not subject to the FRG law. I am ready at any time to give any information to my authorities. I am not ready to negotiate with the FRG authorities. Second, after what I have experienced in the last 5 days on the part of various FRG authorities, I have not been very eager to get into personal touch with those authorities again.

[Renner] Reviewing the entire process, how would you assess it?

[Meissner] As a clear political provocation which certainly had two aims. First, the problematic relations possibly were to be tested -- an attempt which is not entirely new. Second, the opportunity was to be utilized of dragging a high-ranking GDR representative to the other side, urging or blackmailing or forcing him to commit treason, and in this way profiting from it politically against the GDR. For 30 years I have been politically and scientifically active. I have been to many countries, and I know from my political experience that one has to assume such things.

[Renner] Why were you in West Berlin?

[Meissner] I planned to talk with a colleague. I have a number of colleagues in West Berlin. They also are known to the Federal authorities. I have occasional scientific contacts with them.

Those contacts, like many others that I have during travels, at conference, and other meetings, have always been aimed at furthering scientific cooperation, encouraging scientific developments, exchanging views and opinions -- in other words, everything that has been considered so important in the Helsinki Final Act. I have done that for many years, and not totally without success. That also was my task on that day.

[Renner] Professor Meissner, you are now in the GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn. Where do you see a solution to your problem?

[Meissner] Mr Renner, in my statement which was presented to the Federal Chancellery, I clearly requested my return to the GDR. I expressly restated that I am voluntarily staying in the building of our country's Permanent Mission, that I have been held and influenced in the Federal Republic against my will, and that I have no other wish but return to my home country. I am sure they need me there, and I want to spend the next 10 years and work and be diligent there rather than do something else or be somewhere elese. What matters is not only work. I also want to live with my family, be with my friends and comrades whom I would like to greet very cordially from here. There is no other solution for me but the return to the GDR.

[Renner] Thank you very much for the interview.

ATTEMPTED RECRUITMENT OF LAWYER BY FRG PROTESTED

LD181520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jul (ADN) -- A representation by the GDR Ministry of Foreign affairs to the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR capital protested on 3 July 1986 the blackmail methods by the FRG Secret Service (BND). BND employees attempted on several occasions to contact a GDR lawyer, Edgar Irmscher, during business trips to Berlin (West) both in the middle of the street and in writing, trying to force him, by means of false accusations of intelligence acitivity, to collaborate with the BND and thus betray the GDR. The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphatically demanded a halt to all secret service activities against the lawyer Irmscher since the unimpeded exercise of his activity lies not only in the interests of the GDR.

POSSIBILITIES FOR PROGRESS AT CSCE TALKS NOTED

LD182145 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Guenter Leuschner Commentary]

[Text] The 11th round of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmanent in Europe ended in Stockholm today which was attended by all the 35 CSCE states. At the final session Oleg Grinevskiy, Soviet chief delegate, said that important progress had been made over the past few days. There will now be a 4-week summer recess. The final decision on a result of the conference will have to be taken during the final stage of negotiations in mid-August. Guenter Leuschner comments:

The majority of diplomats will benefit little from this recess; they will have to forego their holidays because work will continue in Stockholm for the greater part of these 4 weeks, informally as diplomatic language has it. The proposal for this came from France. It was supported at once by the Soviet Union, and because this occurred immediately after the talks between President Mitterrand and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, the connection can be obvious.

France and the Soviet Union intend to make every effort to arrive at a solution to the still outstanding issues by the end of the conference on 19 September, in other words to achieve a result. If there is an opportunity for a change for the better in Europe, then there could be no better starting point than success at the Stockholm conference. One could hear repeatedly over the past few days, especially from French diplomats. The fact that even the recess is being used can well be interpreted as a willingness by the majority of the conference participants to aim seriously and intensively at such a success.

Once again it is no accident that optimistic sentiments are now gaining the upper hand in Stockholm; even the U.S. chief negotiator told journalists that he saw the outline of an agreement, even if some of the outlines were still wrapped in clouds. If hopes for success have become at least somewhat greater, then there are several reasons.

On the one hand, the editorial work is, after all, making some progress, even if still too slowly. Next, the flexibility of the socialist countries, their willingness to comprise, is having an effect; especially during the past few days there was renewed proof of it. We have agreed to postpone for the time being the inclusion of independent activities by the armed forces in confidence-building. Thus, the extent of the confidence-building measures is, admittedly, being reduced -- which does not correspond to our conceptions -- but the socialist countries have thus met requests by the NATO states. In other words, one obstacle has been removed. Finally, over the past few weeks there were for the first time indications that the West is prepared to compromise, which is yet another positive factor.

Yet, it is too early to talk of a breakthrough, on the one hand because there are still two or three difficult problems to be solved, and on the other hand, there are many who remember the end of the Bern CSCE meeting on human contacts. Then, only a few weeks ago, after numerous efforts, a substantial final document had come about: 34 countries assented, but the United States said no and blocked everything. It is perhaps difficult to imagine that a similar situation will present itself, especially because the Bern fiasco led to a whopping big row inside NATO. But, can it really be ruled out altogether? This will probably be known only at the very end of the Stockholm conference, namely on 19 September.

HONECKER MEETS HEAD OF GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES

LD191327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR Council of State chairman and GDR National Defense Council chairman, received Army General Petr Lushev, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) commander in chief on Saturday, to mark the end of his service in the GSFG.

Erich Honecker praised Army General Lushev's successful work as GSFG head and his personal contribution to the further development and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the SED and CPSU, the GDR and the USSR, and their peoples and armies.

Army General Lushev was awarded the Scharnhorst Order in recognition of his services in the reliable military protection of socialism and peace.

Army General Lushev warmly thanked the GDR party and state leadership for the high award. He praised the great support which was consistently given to the GSFG and assured the SED Central Committee general secretary that the GSFG will, in close alliance with the GDR people and the National People's Army, fulfill its internationalist duty to protect peace and socialism at all times. Erich Honecker wished Army General Lushev much success in his new, responsible work.

There was an exchange of views during the meeting on current issues in the military-political situation and on the further deepening of fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR and their armed forces.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR National Defense Council secretary.

Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Group's Political Directorate also was present.

KRENZ, PCP OFFICIAL DISCUSS DISARMAMENT POLICIES

LD182027 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The SED and the Portuguese Communist Party expect the United States to join the unilateral Soviet Moratorium on nuclear test. This was expressed today by the two parties' leading representatives, Egon Krenz and Jorge Araujo. The two politicians paid tribute to the disarmament initiatives of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states and the USSR proposals to liberate the world from nuclear weapons. During their meeting [date, place not specified], Jorge Araujo praised the development of the German workers and peasants state. He spoke about his party's efforts at defending the achievements of the April revolution in Portugal.

HONECKER GREETS IRAQ'S HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191949 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has conveyed congratulations on the national day of the Republic of Iraq to Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Revolution Command Council. The telegram stresses that in the present tense international situation it is more urgent than ever that all states undertake joint efforts to enter the path of nuclear disarmament and to guarantee for all countries peaceful conditions for their development.

Erich Honecker expresses his firm conviction that the tested friendly relations between the GDR and Iraq will further deepen to the benefit of both peoples and as a contribution to safeguarding world peace.

GLEMP COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE PAPAL VISIT TO POLAND

AU201325 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1313 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Sassari (Sardinia) -- In the words of the primate, Cardinal Glemp, Poland in the last few years was on the very verge of a civil war. In a press conference in Sardinia, Glemp said that the Polish party and state leader was, however, "a very intelligent and cultivated man, with whom one can speak." With regard to a possible third trip by Pope John Paul II to Poland, said Glemp, the Polish Government would not oppose such a visit.

POLES SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE RELEASED BY SWEDEN

LD191245 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] The espionage affair unleashed by the Swedish press with the aid of the military authorities in connection with a navigational error committed by a group of four Poles living in Sweden who sailed their yacht into the area of the Musko naval base south of Stockholm lasted only 1 day. It transpired that there was no question of any espionage activity.

LABOR MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW FOR BRIEFINGS

LD181932 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 18 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Jozef Rzeszut]

[Text] Moscow, July 18: Poland's minister of labour, wages and social affairs, Stanislaw Gebala visited the USSR with a group of experts on the invitation from the Soviet State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs. During his Soviet visit, Minister Gebala held talks with Soviet vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Yuriy Batalin, chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs, Ivan Gladkiy, and called on the CPSU CC Economic Department, where he met with the first deputy of the department chairman, Vladimir Mozin.

During the talks, Minister Gebala was briefed by the Soviet representatives on the activities undertaken in the field of labour and social affairs after the CPSU 27th Congress, and presented the works of his ministry after the 10th PUWP Congress. The sides also agreed upon the field of cooperation between the labour and social affairs' ministries of both states. Minister Gebala also toured the Elektrosila and Bolshevichka industrial plants in Leningrad and met with representatives of city authorities. The detailed review of Soviet experience in the field of labour and social affairs will be used in the implementation of the targets set out for the ministry by the 10th PUWP Congress.

JOINT ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD182204 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] In Moscow the latest meeting has taken place between representatives from the Polish and USSR Governments concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Franciszek Kubiczek and Vladimir Lakhtin. They discussed the expansion of cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific-research institutes, as well as the establishment of joint enterprises.

MESSNER RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD182308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Today the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, received Puntsagiyn Jasray, Mongolian People's Republic deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission. Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Mongolian Ambassador Oldziyhutagiyn Choyjilsuren, participated in the meeting devoted to issues of bilateral cooperation.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST HIGHLIGHTS 'IMMENSE' DIFFERENCES

LD182047 Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT 18 Jul 86

["U.S. Nuclear Test Blast: More than Obvious Now"; by Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, July 18: By carrying out another underground nuclear test blast in Nevada yesterday, the U.S. questioned again the significant opportunity to agree on a total ban on those tests. It is more than obvious for the world now that the Reagan administration, whose boss announced in 1983 that the goal of his life was to make nuclear weapons "powerless and outdated," tries all means to build up and update its arsenal, and underground nuclear tests are necessary to this end. Even in the NATO states, increasingly more frequent are opinions that, as a result of the Soviet disarmament offensive, "the Soviets introduced certain dynamics to the process of limiting armaments," while the U.S. leading circles clearly lack a concept. Perhaps never before the differences in flexibility, inventiveness, mobility and consistence between Washington and Moscow were so immense as now.

JAILED SOLIDARITY LEADERS MAY NOT ACCEPT AMNESTY

AU201256 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 (AFP) -- Jailed Solidarity leaders may prefer to serve their full sentences rather than agree to abstain from opposition activities if freed under Poland's new clemency law, opposition sources said here Sunday. Bogdan Lis, 34, for instance, has told his mother that he would not sign any commitment which would make him abandon the struggle to restablish independent trade unions, she said after visiting him at the Barczewo prison in northern Poland. Mr. Lis was jailed for two years in June 1985. Former Solidarity leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa has called the clemency law decreed by the Polish parliament Thursday [17 July] "pure propaganda".

The law -- officially called a special procedure concerning people having committed certain offenses -- was seemingly intended to free political prisoners, but also includes ordinary prisoners. The government acknowledges 189 political prisoners, while the opposition puts their number at 350. The law -- due to become effective on Tuesday [22 July], Poland's national holiday -- also opened the way for the Supreme Court to cancel prosecution procedures against "opinion offenders," by request of the general prosecutor in cases "especially justified."

The law stipulates that political offenders must commit themselves in writing "not to break the law" again and that any pardon would be cancelled if the person "willingly" commits the same type of offence before the end of 1987. General Prosecutor Jozef Zyta would not say whether signing the pledge was obligatory, however, saying that each case would be examined separately and that the government had shown good will and expected reciprocity.

The clemency law also applies to underground opposition militants who surface by the end of the year and give authorities details about their clandestine activities. Some 20,000 common offenders could also benefit from the clemency measures, Justice Minister Lech Domeracki has said, indicating that jailed mothers, women over 50 men over 60 would be especially considered. Official figures show 114,000 people are serving prison sentences in Poland.

MINISTER EXPLAINS ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS

LD201414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] For a long time now, the matter of the struggle against social pathology and the methods for preventing it has been a focus of attention for the authorites and the mass media. The interview given by Minister of Health and Social Welfare Moroslaw Cybulko to Malgorzata Jarocka from the contemporary weekly ARGUMENTY is also devoted o this topic. The minister reminds readers that the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare actively participated in the formation of the laws relating to these problems -- the laws on upbringing in sobriety, on counteracting alcoholism, and on preventing drug addiction.

Despite the law, however, counteracting alcoholism is not yet effective. The actions up to now lack consistency. In some cases it is also necessary to strengthen repressive actions. Criminal activites and breaking of this law are tolerated too often, especially in work enterprises. The role and tasks of the health service are undoubtedly specific and irreplaceable. As I said, they rest on the removal of the health consequences of alcohol abuse. On the other hand, we cannot and should not take over the obligations of other services or institutions.

The anti-alcohol fund is allocated for the implementation of tasks in upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism. In 1985, the subsidy for the central anti-alcohol fund came to Z5.58 billion and in 1976 to 9 billion. Its resources are used by many ministries and social organizations. In our ministry, resources from this fund are allocated, above all, for the widening and better use of the counteraddiction medical service base: social welfare homes and drying-out clinics. In 1985, about z6 billion were allocated for these aims. The plan for 1986 comes to z4.5 billion. In the current year, 2,546 psychiatric and counteraddictive beds have been provided, as well as 10 counteraddiction advice centers and 2,374 beds in social welfare homes. Over and above this, resources from the fund are allocated for help to addicts and members of their families -- 580 million in 1985 and 800 billion in the current year -- and for medical research, personnel training, and health education.

Currently, it is estimated that about 200,000 people in Poland have contact with narcotic substances. These are the so-called threatened people. On the other hand, a specific state of illness -- so-called dependence, addiction -- is manifest in about 30-35,00 people. Narcotic substances are generally taken by people from 17 to 30 years old, but elementary school sudents are intoxicating themselves more and more often, using solvents, glues, and medicines. There are currently 13 specialist advice centers and 21 consultation points in the country, of which 11 are run by Monar [Voluntary Anti-Drug Abuse and Therapy Organization]. Over 100 specialized detoxification units have been separately allocated. There are 20 rehabilitation centers -- 12 run by Monar -- with about 500 beds.

The need for cooperation between the ministry, institutions, and social and youth organizations; bodies of the authorities; and state administration at different levels is obvious. It is demanded by the necessity for implementing appropriate and coherent social policy.

Commissions acting at the Council of Ministers, and appointed under the appropriate legislation, namely the Commission to Counteract Alcoholism and the Commission to Counter Drug Addition, fulfill coordinating and inspirational function.

Most important is the creation of conditions in the family, at school, in the work enterprise, and in the local milieux so that social attitudes and deviant behavior are not tolerated further by surrounding people and so that such practices cease to be worthwhile for particular people, stresses Minister Miroslaw Cybulko.

MOKRZYSZCZAK EVALUATES CURRENT PZPR STATUS

AU192000 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 2 Jul 86 pp 6, 7

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, by Jozef Grabowicz and Alina Reutt: "The Party's Strength Comes in Action" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Grabowicz, Reutt] What is the present meaning of the increase in the party's political-organizational work and of the increased effectiveness of its activity?

[Mokrzyszczak] We know that nothing comes from nothing and that we must work for everything. That is why the fact that every objective person is now able to see the increase in the importance and role of the party is a result of the enormous work carried out by us in the past few years.

At the beginning of the eighties the party, which was in a way turned in on itself, was forced to take action in order to regain its ideological unity and the ability of effective activity. But now times are different and the priority of party tasks is different. The party must direct its energy toward work among people, the workers class, and nonparty persons, and must preserve the atmosphere of candor and critical observations that prevailed furing the precongress meetings and individual talks. It is necessary to give publicity to the view aired by people at meetings and behind the scenes at various conferences.

I wish to recall here the importance of the 20th plenum resolution on raising the effectiveness of the party's political and organizational activities and, especially, on improving the performance of the party's basic cells. One of the main tasks posed for party cells and organizations was to accelerate the rate of party work, to increase effective activity, to enlarge the number of aktivs, and to make qualitative progress in the daily activities of all party cells and organizations, especially those at the lowest levels. The congress campaign showed that this progress is being achieved in many cases. Many primary party organizations have gained in inner strength, have become militant, and have regained the trust of work forces and the real political position in plants and communities. The party is now more militant and more effective in its actions, and most party organizations continue to work in a consistent and planned manner. [passage omitted]

[Grabowicz, Reutt] The implementation of the party program calls for the militant participation of all PZPR members, but the fact is that there are still many kibitzers [kibice] in it, that some functionaries are fond of "militancy" in the form of meetings, and that many members indulge in propaganda slogans instead of really committing themselves to pary work. What is your view on all this?

[Mokrzyszczak] I know that there are in the party individuals on whom we cannot rely in various situations, who show no initiative, and who have just formal ties with the party and pay their dues. At meetings they officially back party policy, but behind the scenes they dissociate themselves from the resolutions they had voted for just a few moments before. Some individuals confess to their party membership only during working hours.

Such people should be reminded of the principle that one must take roots in the party and must stay with it for better and for worse. We must tigthen ideomoral requirements, especially in the case of the managing cadres, the attitudes of which have an impact on the attitudes of the rank-and-file. We all know that the authority of the ideas represented by the party has never weakened, but that the authority of the individuals who have distorted these ideas has always perished.

[Grabowski, Reutt] During the congress campaign some people pointed to certain weaknesses of party work, such as the inconsistent implementation of appointed goals. Which has more precision: the items of resolutions or the recommendations on how they should be implemented and controlled?

[Mokrzyszczak] People often ask us about the effectiveness of our resolutions and decisions; this means they are fond of the activities that are programmed in such a way as to not allow for any changes. But we cannot program life once and for all because life produces many surprises. That is why we must modify resolutions during their implementation. However, it is fact that our organization of work, our ways to achieve our targets, and the manner in which we assign tasks and deadlines in implementing our resolutions are not our strong points. The inflation of resolutions is one result of this. Every task, including every party task, must be planned and controlled effectively. It is effective daily organizational activity and not the number of various meetings that determines the results of party work.

[Grabowski, Reutt] The party has been increasing as of July last year. What is the present state of the party and what are the trends in its quantitative development?

[Mokrzyszczak] The party now has fewer members, but it has gained in resilience and experience. It continues to gain new people -- mostly workers and young people -- who do not want to remain on the sidelines. The party must continue to gain in quality and numbers, but this must not be done in a haphazard way. We need consistent and painstaking work, primarily with nonparty workers and young people -- with everyone willing to work for the country in our ranks.

This year the party has gained 10,362 new comrades. As of the beginning of January 1986 36,673 persons were admitted as candidates. On 31 May of this year the party totaled 2,215,762 comrades, of whom 38.2 percent were workers, 9 percent peasants, and 52.5 percent intellectuals.

We want to improve the class competition of the party because the ratio of workers in the party is still not proportional to their ratio in the structure of our working population. I think that we have too few young people in the party, that the development of the party forces in individual social and occupational communities is unequal, and that there are too few party members in rural areas. All this show that we must stablize the party's numerical development, expand and strengthen the workers backbone, and ensure that, together with peasants, workers are the dominant force in the party.

The party has arrived at its congress stronger in experience and aware not only of the growing trust of the workers class, but also of its historic responsibility. The fact that all people trust the party places obligations on us, and we must be equal to them.

GENERAL OUTLINES FUTURE TASKS FOR GRADUATES

AU210805 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Jul 86 p 2

[Speech by Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, at a graduation ceremony held at the "Feliks Dzierszynski" Military Political Academy on 12 July]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Comrade graduates! Today's graduation ceremony is an important event in both your personal and service lives. The masters diplomas in pedagogy, political science, and economics that you have just been awarded are a confirmation of your personal achievements and an expression of the political and professional maturity that you have attained. This also represents an achievement for the school.

Graduation opens a new period in your responsible work and service. When you come to undertake difficult work in military units remember that you not only represent yourselves but the school that has equipped you with the necessary qualifications and skills as well. It has provided you with a thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and has armed you with a methology that will enable yuou to understand the laws of social development correctly and the mechanisms for identifying and cultivating people's awareness, convictions, and attitudes. You must continually deepen and extend this knowledge and be able to apply it in social and military life.

The main task facing you should be to make independent and creative use of the knowledge and skills that you have acquired during your studies and the rich theoretical and methodological results produced by the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. Familiarizing yourselves with tasks and the implementation of the 10th Congress resolution in the Armed Forces will be the main element in your work during the period immediately following the completion of your studies.

Despite progress in the normalization of life in our country you will find yourselves working in a difficult and complicated situation. We cannot escape from economic and social difficulties. These difficulties are varied and have many different causes. All social forces must be mobilized to overcome them. We must also always remember that there are forces in whose interest it is that the process of overcoming the consequences of the crisis lasts as long as possible. In the battle for the consciousness of our society, and especially that of young people, the enemies of socialism will continue to employ deceit and slander and to remain silent about or distort facts and processes that they find uncomfortable. This is why in the name of truth and to render futile attempts to effect the moral disarmament of society, we must provide an accurate picture of Polish reality, and speak the truth about the undeniable achievements of the past years, but we must also speak about the weaknesses and dark moments in our recent history, the results of the erroneous policies that were pursued before August 1980 and of the total chaos that existed in our country between August 1980 and December 1981. We must always ask ourselves questions find answers to them: What have we just left behind us? How far along the historical path have we come? Which difficulties along this path have we overcome? Why was our development not balanced in all areas? What are the sources and causes of current difficulties? What needs to be done to strengthen what was healthy in our life and to eliminate what is incompatible with the essence of socialism?

Our difficulties are compounded by the unfavorable international situation. We are still exposed to the confrontational policy being pursued by the United States and the NATO members. They have made it their vocation to fight socialism, to destabilize the world situation, to arrest processes directed toward detente, to preserve and inflame sources of conflict and tension, and to interfere in the internal affairs of their states and nation. [paragraph continues]

Poland has been made a special target of their interest and attacks, of attempts at isolation in the international arena, and the subject of economic restrictions and propaganda aggression.

In contrast to imperialism's adventurist policy, principally the neoglobalist policy of the United States, the policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is one of peace.

CORRECTION TO CONDEMNATION OF POEZJA ARTICLE

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined 'Dangerous' Article Condemned, Editors Resign," published in the 17 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 11.

Page G 11, paragraph three, line six: Everything is being dominated by harmful politics. Salvation could come...(Changing contaminated" to "dominated" and "positions" to "politics")

Page G 12, paragraph two, line nine reads:...dividing people into nationally creative elites and ...(changing "nationality" to "nationally"

Page G 12, paragraph two, antepenultimate line reads:...political-literary legend that connects the beginning of PPR poetry with the Polish People's Armed Forces approaching Poland from the East and with Lublin -- Poland's 'first capital.'" (rephrasing)

BRIEFS

GWIAZDA RECEIVES USSR'S VARNACHEV -- On 14 June, Vice Premier W. Gwiazda received E. Varnachev, minister of construction, road, and municipal machine building of the USSR, and discussed with him some issues of bilateral cooperation in machine building. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jun 86 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN -- A 4-day meeting of the Hispano-Polish committee for economic cooperation ended on Friday, 30 May, in Madrid. The committee examined the present state of economic cooperation and trade between both countries, stating that there are still large and unused possiblities for developing bilateral relations. During the meeting, representatives of the chambers of trade in San Sebastian, Bilbao, and Oviedo were contacted, as well as many entrepeneurs interested in establishing or expanding cooperation with Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May/1 Jun 86 p 7 AU]

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS -- At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a 3-man study group from the Portuguese Communist Party consisting of men of culture visited our country. The purpose of the visit was to get to know complex PZPR cultural policy in the light of the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress, and our country's achievements concerning the protection and conservation of national monuments. The delegation was received by Witold Natorf, director of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department, as well as Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the Central Committee Ideological Department, and Bogumil Sujka, director of the Foreign Department. The members of the delegation visited enterprises involved in the conservation of works of art, and visited Krakow. It was decided on the basis of these talks to expand interparty cultural cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 May 86 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN PROPOSALS AT STOCKHOLM, VIENNA ADVOCATED

AU181603 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1502 GMT 18 Jul 86

["The Conclusion of Negotiations on Confidence-Building, Security and Disarmament -- A Major Target" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/7/1986 -- The implementation of a general disarmement programme, centered on nuclear disarmament and including measures to cut back on conventional weapons, as well as other steps conducive to the achievement of disarmament, calls for the recovery of existing negotiating forums and their most efficient employment, and, more particularly, for the success of the Stockholm Confernce on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures Disarmament in Europe and of the Vienna talks so that a corresponding agreement on the reduction of arms and troops in central Europe may be reached as soon as possible, reads a commentary in the July 18 issue of newspaper SCINTEIA. The two negotiating bodies can make an important contribution to building up confidence on the European Continent, to the cause of disarmament and peace in Europe and in the world, the aforesaid newspaper shows underscoring that the agenda of the Stockholm conference includes numerous proposals advanced by the USSR, the USA and other Western countries, by neutral and non-aligned countries, and, respectively, by Romania.

Romania, one of the conference sponsors, has taken active part in its proceedings and has made intense efforts to bring stances nearer to one another and find mutually acceptable solutions also to essential problems whose resolution is a matter of concern for all the states in the continent. Great interest was shown in the document "Romania's Stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's Outlook and Considerations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe", which was set forth during the conference and was highly appreciated owing to the realistic and constructive character of the proposals it contains. Noteworthy among the steps it envisages are: the renunciation of multinational manoeuvres along interstate frontiers; the creation of a 50-100 km zone along interstate borders tiers where manoeuvres, displacements or concentrations of armed forces and weapons should not occur, where large units belonging to them should not be put under a state of alert, where armed forces, weapons and military activities should be limited, as a step forward towards the establishment of demilitarized zones, the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and of other arms of mass destruction, eventually of all weapons and military forces, with the exception of order and border forces, along the frontiers between the NATO countries and the countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty; the limitation of the armed forces taking part in military manoeuvres; compuslory prior notification of wide-scope manoeuvres and military movements carried out by ground, air and naval forces; compulsory notification of a state of alert on national or foreign armed forces in the territory of states or on important units belonging to them; the establishment of a system of mutual information exchange and systematic consultations on the security of the European states and continent, of preventing and settling crisis situations; agreement on measures to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear conflict by mistake or accident; the conclusion of an all-European treaty on the non-recourse to the use and threat of force to contain provisions and measures apt to render the observance of the security, territorial integrity and national independence and sovereignty of each particpating state effective; non-deployment of new troops and military bases on the territory of other states in Europe and the halting of the development and updationg of the existing ones; freezing of the military spending of the participating states until an accord is reached on their reduction; encouragment of and support granted to the efforts aimed at the creation of zones of peaceful collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons in various parts of Europe -- in the Balkans, in the northern part of

the continent, a.o.; a ban on war-like propaganda and the encouragement, through mass media, of mutual interestate confidence, the ensurance of the peoples' right to peace, life and independence.

Taking account of the fact that the first phase of the conference will conclude soon, that on the basis of an assessment of its results the new all-European conference due in Vienna on November 4 will extend its mandate to the negotiation and adoption of effective disarmament measures, Romania considers that at present additional efforts are needed so that an early accord on confidence and security-building measures may be reached. The pieces of news from the latest round of negotiations in Stockholm are promising. What matters now is that all the states should prove a sense of compromise and the necessary political will so that, on the basis of existing proposals, negotiations may end and an general accord reached providing for confidence- and security-building, for the strengthening of collaboration in our continent.

Romania's president has repeatedly shown that an accord could be reached at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons and adjacent measures in central Europe as early as this year.

Romania has made known its position in principle according to which the starting point should be an overall outlook, the elaboration and implementation of a complex, phased programme of measures of military disengagement and disarmament both on the continent and in its various areas, in central Europe included, and, subsequently, advanced such a prospective programme to the forum in Vienna.

Realities show that the 39 rounds of negotiations in Austria's capital city did not succeed in arriving at an agreement although throughout the interval, and this year too, the participating states advanced palpable proposals and drafts. Undoubtedly, the goal of the Vienna talks is limited and it cannot put an end to arms race on the continent. However, the conclusion of an accord -- even if partial -- on the reduction of troops and armament in central Europe would go down as an improtant political act, as an effective contribution to confidence-building among the states in this geographic area and, in general, in Europe, liable to pave the road to negotiations on a radical, serious cut in weapons and military forces in the continent as a whole. That is why Romania considers that further efforts are needed so that an accord may be reached in Vienna as early as this year. Existing proposals make a fine foundation. What is needed now is political will to conclude an appropriate understanding.

According to the outlook, of Romania, of president Nicolae Ceausescu, palpable results in the aforesaid bodies in Stockholm and Vienna, as well as in other forums negotiating disarmament-related questions, as well as steps, even if small, might exert a positive influence on the international political climate and contribute to lessening interstate tension, all while encouraging the security-building process on our continent, the achievement of disarmament in Europe and in the world.

ZAIRIAN MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH VADUVA

AU161735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/1986 -- Talks between Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Ilie Vaduva and the state commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire, Mandungu Bula Nyati, concluded in Bucharest.

Emphasis was placed on the large possibilities existing for the further expansion of the collaboration between Romania and Zaire, both bilaterally and internationally, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

July 16, the state commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire left Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad:

On the national day of the Republic of Iraq, I take special pleasure in extending, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people. I also want to express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples and the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

AU191628 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1511 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/7/1986 -- After twenty one years since the Bucharest opening of the Ninth Congress of the RCP, Romania is up with remarkable list of achievements in its economic and social development along the path opened by the historic forum of July 1960. The fact that over the last four five-year periods (1966-1985) the rate of accumulation has grown gradually up to approximately one third of the national income, from 17.1 percent over the 1956-1960 period, this leading to a considerable rise in the potential of the Romanian economy. Had the accumulation rate established for the periods prior to the Ninth RCP Congress been maintained, the current level of development of the economy would have been reached only after the year 2000. The industrial production went up over six times and the agricultural one more than twice. Through the development and powerful modernization of all the economic branches the national income is up 3.8 times, over 3.4 million new jobs have been created in all the sectors and counties in the country; more than 250 industrial platforms have been erected, each country becoming a powerful industrial centre.

The years since the Ninth Congress of the RCP have been the richest in investments in Romania's history. The might of the Romanian industry and technology has been proved by the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, of the Trans-Fagarasan road, of the Bucharest subway, of the great machine-building, metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical combines.

Stress was laid in the development of industry on the modern and highly-technological branches and subbranches - machine building, electrotechnological, electronics, fine machiners, optics, chemistry and petrochemistry -- whose growth rates have constantly been higher than those recorded by industry as a whole. Currently the Romanian industry is apt to meet ninety percent of the needs of the national economy in point of machinery, tools, installations and equipment and creates over sixty percent of the national income, up from 48.9 percent in 1965. The machine-building and chemical industries alone turn out thirty nine percent of the country's current industrial production. Late in 1985 Romania's fixed assets amounted to some 2,780 billion lei, of which more than ninety percent have been created after the Ninth Congress of the RCP.

There has been considered the place of agriculture in the structure of Romania's economy.

Benefitting by a considerable amount of investments -- in excess of four hundred billion lei over these 21 years - the productive force of agriculture has grown: among other things in 1985 there were turned out over twenty million tons of cereals (up from 12.6 million tons in 1965. Its present technical and material base is strong, the irrigated area extends on nearly three million hectares (up from the 1965 area of 230,000 hectares), the amount of chemical fertilizers delivered to agriculture this year is eight times higher than in 1965 the hydrotechnical operations cover nearly eight million hectares, that is some twenty one times more than two decades ago.

The Romanian economy is now a balanced national complex properly structured by branches and subbranches of production, with more mobile links between the production and sale of goods, with a more reationally-defined social division of labour and with wide international prospects, integrating itself in a more competitive and economically efficient way in the world division of labour and in the relations of trade and cooperation with other states.

At present Romania is a trade partner supplying to the foreign markets highly-processed products that hold sixty one percent of all its exports up from 36.2 in 1965.

IMPROVEMENT IN 'QUALITY OF LIFE' REVIEWED

AU191337 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/7/1986 -- Wide-scope programmes of improving the quality of life have been implemented in the over two decades since the Ninth RCP Congress. Everywhere in the country's counties economic and social development has resulted in new jobs. The number of working people grew to 7.7 million in 1985 from 4.3 in 1965.

Over this period the working people have benefited from successive remuneration rises. Consequently at present average remuneration is almost three times as big as in 1965. A large share of the incomes resuling from the people's work is used to meet the social and cultural needs of all the members of society (free of charge or at low rates). Whereas in 1965 the state allotted 20.9 thousand million lei for social-cultural expenses, last year these funds stood at 107.6 thousand million lei, which means that they increased from 1,100 (rpt 1,100) lei to 4,73t (rpt 4,736) lei per inhabitant on an average.

While the 46-hour work week started being effective in the last five-year period, a passage is to be made -- in close relation with productivity growth -- to a shorter work week -- 44-to-42 hours. There is a large network of spas in the country's most picturesque zones. Annual more than eleven million working people as to 5.9 million people in 1965 benefit from it. New districts and towns have been built, rural settlements are being modernized. The 2.3 million flats built since 1965 represent six times those building during the previous two decades.

Ever larger funds have been earmarked for education, health care, mother and child, social security and old age pensions, expansion and diversification of public services, consumer goods sales, cultural, artistic and sport activities, etc.

SUNDIC ON REPORTED REAGAN MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV

LD191506 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The well-informed NEW YORK TIMES claims in a commentary that President Reagan has prepared a message for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he expounds a plan for the parallel reduction of strategic arms and nuclear tests by the two superpowers. The claim, by the leading U.S. paper, has not yet been confirmed or denied. However, it is known that Reagan owes Mikhail Gorbachev a reply to his initiatives relating to the reduction and limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and a halt to nuclear tests, and the said claim by THE NEW YORK TIMES could therefore be correct. On the other hand, the time is drawing increasingly closer for arranging a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, but this as everyone knows, depends above all on whether the two superpowers succeed in harmonizing at least to some extent their stands on contenious issues, in particular on the problem of disarmament.

For the time being, however, there are no hints in this direction because the stands of the two sides on the problem of disarmament remain unchanged. This is confirmed by Reagan's latest statement to a group of student leaders, in which the U.S. President claims that his "star wars" program will aid the speeding up of talks on arms control with the USSR because it will, supposedly, oblige Moscow to recognize that the constant buildup of its arsenal of nuclear weapons will not give it an advantage in the relevant military armaments for long.

This statement of Reagan's will give no encouragement to Moscow, for it has long been known what the USSR thinks of "star wars." Mikhail Gorbachev wants to meet the President Reagan but only on condition that this meeting yields appropriate results in the sphere of disarmament. We have confirmation of this also in the statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Loginov to Radio Yugoslavia 2 days ago, in which he said that there will be no meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev if no progress is achieved at the talks in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missiles and the demilitarization of space. A similar statement was also made by Eduard Shevardnadze at a press conference in London, when he said that the ball is in the U.S. court, meaning clearly that it depends on how the United States behaves with regard to the latest proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev. In other words, the way to a fresh summit between Reagan and Gorbachev is via Geneva, where the two superpowers are negotiating on the reduction of nuclear arms and the demilitarization of space.

The Geneva talks should also produce an answer to the question of the fate of the SALT II agreement which is the United States wants to abandon on the grounds that the USSR has long since ceased to adhere to it. If, however, it transpires that the claims of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the content of the message which Reagan is preparing for Mikhail Gorbachev are correct, this could be a way out of the present blind alley. In this case, it would be possible to talk with greater confidence both about progress at the Geneva negotiations on disarmament and about the arranging of a date for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting at the end of this or the beginning of next year. Any other path would lead to further Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

HASANI-INTERVIEW ON NONALIGNED ANNIVERSARY

LD181022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Excerpts From Sinan Hasani's Interview Granted to OSLOBODJENJE on 25th Anniversary of Belgrade Conference of Nonaligned" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Over the last 25 years, that is, since the Belgrade conference that marked the birth of the Nonaligned Movement, the meaning and importance of the policy that operates outside the blocs have been fully asserted. Through their principles and goals, their original analysis of the developments in the international situation and, above all, their alternative ideas about proposals for the ways to overcome the key problems of the present day world, the policy and movement of nonalignment have gained recognition as a comprehensive doctrine in world relations that can provide answers to the most complex issues of the present day and the future development of the international community on the basis of the democratization in political and economic relations in the world, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, says in his interview to OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo.

Without the movement and policy of nonalignment, Hasani stresses, the world would inevitably have experienced deeper confronations. Even at the first conference an action was launched to halt the arms race. It has become clear today, as this problem continues to pose the greatest danger to the survival of mankind, how farsighted and meaningful that initiative was.

Nothing that the nonaligned have confronted the international community with a whole series of vital issues, including such an important one as the need for establishing a new international economic system, as one of the basic prerequisities for the stability in the world and a more secure future for all countries, Sinan Hasani goes on to say that the policy of nonalignment has confirmed itself as having real and lasting values, while the movement as a whole gained recognition as a nonbloc, independent, global and indispensable factor in international relations.

By their efforts to realize their goals, the movement and policy of nonalignment have given shape to an entire historical phase and become a necessity in the modern world, Hasani stresses.

He adds, however, that in view of everything the movement wanted to achieve in world relations from its very outset, it must be said that nothing has yet been completed. We still have no stable peace or global security in the world and there is no full equality in either political or economic relations in the world. The world continues to live, burdened by very serious troublespots.

Still, we can rightly say that all major issues of interest for the future and the development of mankind have been raised practically as a result of the activity of nonaligned countries. Hasani said, however, that deep differences in views about and conflicting interests regarding how to solve these problems do exist. Radical changes in international political and economic relations are needed but that is a long-term process which, understandably, is being met with strong resistance on the part of those who occupy dominant positions, either politically, economically, or militarily.

Hasani singled out the forestalling of any further divisions of the world into mutually antagonistic military and political blocs as one of the greatest achievements of the Nonaligned Movement:

The blocs and bloc divisions are the reality of this world which, it is clear, will continue for some time. Precisely for this reason and because, objectively speaking, it calls for active and peaceful coexistence, for wide-ranging equal cooperation and for the democratization in all the areas of international life must have had a palliative effect on bloc divisions and their negative consequences, the policy of nonalignment will become an increasingly indispensable factor. It is all the more important therefore for the movement to be united in its actions, to base its activity on the original principles of its policy and to use the United Nations as much as possible as the largest world forum which should operate increasingly on the basis of the well-known principles.

We, in Europe, where the bloc divisions are the sharpest, must invest constant efforts at preserving and promoting the process of such vital importance as the CSCE, Hasani stressed.

In reply to a question about various pressures, above all those from the blocs, on the nonaligned, Hasani said that the most efficient way to oppose these pressures was through constant strengthening and unity within the movement and through coordinated work on the issues of common interest.

For this reason, as Hasani puts it, any conflict between the nonaligned countries hampers the movement's actions and work. The causes behind the conflicts usually reflect the circumstances in which these countries has been developing, but the role of foreign factors, bloc and other pressures and rivalries should not be neglected.

Although the movement is doing its utmost to see these situations resolved peacefully, it still has to do even more. It should offer it services to those countries but without any interference or arbitrary decisions. Yugoslavia favors the introduction of some sort of codex that would prevent conflicts among, and contribute to, resolving problems between the nonaligned countries through peaceful means. We shall continue to advocate this. It would please us if the eighth summit in Harare were to make a further step in this direction.

Emphasizing the great influence the movement and the policy of nonalignment are having on UN activity and its role in international relations, Hasani said that the Nonaligned Movement has made a significant contribution to the democratization and development of the world organization.

The United Nations also, however, relects the realities of the contemporary world. Some of the great powers have recently been exerting strong pressures on the United Nations in order to subordinate the organization to their own interests. Attempts are being made to change the role and democratic character of the United Nations. The nonaligned countries are determined in their opposition to such tendencies and the summit in Harare will pay great attention to the issue of consolidating the role and influence of the United Nations. Of course, the nonaligned countries realize that only through concerted efforts on the part of the entire international community can the United Nations eliminate the shortcomings that hamper its work and thus become an even more efficient instrument of the struggle for preserving peace and enhancing international cooperation.

Peace and security in the world are being constantly jeopardized, Hasani says. To a large extent this is caused by the state of relations between the great powers and blocs, which are now often contradictory. The prospects for the further development of the international situation are therefore extremely uncertain and not very favorable because not one of its main features has changed. The expectations to the effect that the resumption of the dialogue between the superpowers would lead to a large-scale relaxation of tension are not being realized. On the contrary, the arms race is being given fresh stimuli through the manufacturing of new weapons and by the possible abandonement of the existing agreements.

Over the last 25 years, since the first conference in Belgrade, the movement has put forward a number of initiatives and proposals that, I am convinced, have led to some of the agreements reached since then and have been related to ways to slow the arms race. The struggle for a stable and lasting peace and security cannot, however, be conducted or won by the nonaligned countries alone, Hasani stressed.

He added that it is important for the international situation to stabilize because the development of nonaligned and developing countries is linked to, and depends on, reducing the expenditure on arms. This is having a twofold effect on the developing and nonaligned countries, Hasani says: First, the developed countries' investment in the development of developing countries, which is, realistically speaking, in the interest of both, is negligable, while both the nonaligned and the developing countries, due to constant threats to their security, are forced to allocate an increasing part of their national income for defense purposes. This, of course, is a heavy burden on the already meager development funds.

Even a minimal reduction in the arms expenditures by developed countries, or rather an increase in investments in the economies of the developing countries, would have an enormous effect, Hasani added. The specific proposals and initiatives of the nonaligned countries in the sphere of disarmament are aimed not only at reducing the dangers to peace and security, but also to creating conditions for these funds to be used for development and for the developing countries to free themselves from purchasing and producing weapons.

The nonaligned countries are also the main advocates of action for an international conference on disarmament and development, the holding of which has been postponed because of resistance on the part of some developed countries. The main thing is for the main proponents of the arms race to accept that it is essential to see the end of the arms race and the problems of development as interrelated. Such a realization is gradually developing, particularly in the smaller member countries of the blocs, which are becoming increasingly aware of the absurdity of continuing the arms race and of the danger of an even greater division of the world.

Replying to a question on the reform of economic relations in the world, Hasani said that the nonaligned and other developing countries have not without reason stressed the demand for essential change in the existing international economic order and the establisment of a new one based on the principles of the sovereign equality of all states and broad international cooperation.

The Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77 developing countries act on the conviction that a new international economic order is historically inevitable, but there is still no real readiness on the part of the developed countries to renounce their privileged poosition. On the contrary, their resistance is increasingly pronounced and that is why the struggle for change in the present relations will be hard and painstaking.

CONCERN SEEN OVER BORDER CROSSINGS BY TERRORISTS

AU201557 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] One should not forget that Europe has become a battlefield for the operations of middle eastern and other terrorist groups which are, according to some information, trying and partially succeeding in connecting themselves with Euro-terrorists. As a geographical and political crossroads between the west and east and north and south, our country also faces the phenomenon of international terrorism from time to time despite our enviable level of internal security. How can we contribute toward the struggle against this evil and at the same time not betray some of our principles?

[Begin Jankovic recording] I would like to mention two principles Yugoslavia should not betray at any price because they are written in our country's Constitution. The first one relates to the openness of Yugoslav borders and the second to the obligation of helping just liberation struggle movements. However, it is clear that our borders cannot be open to everybody, as it is obvious that there is a great gap between terrorists and those who are operating in occupied territories or occupied countries. Therefore, irrespective of motives, Yugoslavia cannot allow and, if possible, must try to prevent its territory from becoming a transit route for the movement of terrorists. All those who want to misuse the openness of Yugoslav borders for terrorist purposes in Europe are not the friends of this country and, I think, there should not and must not be any misunderstanding about it.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES HOSTING OF OLYMPICS WITH IOC

LD182127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received Pedor Ramirez Vazquez of Mexico and Turgut Atakol of Turkey, members of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] this morning. The guests expressed their high opinion about Belgrade's capacity for organizing the 1992 Summer Olympics. Branko Mikulic drew attention to the support that the candidature of Belgrade received throughout the country. The decision on which country will organize the 1992 Olympic Games will be made by 90 members of the IOC at a meeting in Lausanne on 17 October by secret vote.

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

LD191434 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1256 GMT 19 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 19 (TANJUG) -- Zairian Foreign Minister Mandungu Bula Nyati left here for Paris today, after an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic. In their talks during the visit, the two foreign ministers discussed preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, international topics and Yugoslav-Zairian relations.

Dizdarevic and Nyati expressed confidence that the forthcoming nonaligned summit will contribute towards strengthening the unity of the movement and its capacity of action for dealing with major international issues. They stressed the importance of cooperation among the developing and nonaligned countries, above all in scientific-technological development and the settlement of the problem of debts.

The Yugoslav and Zairian foreign ministers paid special attention to the focuses of crisis, such as southern Africa, the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Central America, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

They noted the considerable opportunities existing for an expansion of Yugoslav-Zairian economic cooperation, above all in the fields of agriculture, electric power, processing, and mining industries.

During the visit Mandungu Bula Nyati was received by President of the State Presidency Sinan Hasani and Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

Yugoslavia is the first nonaligned country visited by Nyati after becoming Zairian foreign minister.

FRANCE DESIRES FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

LD181931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today received Charles Pasqua, the French minister of the interior, who is on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Charles Pasqua handed to Branko Mikulic a message and greetings from the French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The message states the readiness and interest of the new French Government to expand and further develop the traditionally good relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France.

Branko Mikulic expressed thanks for the message and returned his greetings to the French prime minister. He observed that Yugoslav-French relations are developing in all fields but that there is great scope for their expansion, especially in economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

In the talks in which Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, also took part, other questions of bilateral relations and broader international cooperation were considered. It was stressed that joint action of the developing and developed countries is essential in order to give a fresh impetus to solving the major economic problems with which the vast majority of mankind is confronted. Yugoslavia and France could play an important role in this.

Minister Ends Visit

LD190354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary of the Interior Dobroslav Culafic and French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua discussed here today ways to ensure a more comprehensive legal and social security of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in France, and ways to fight concrete forms of crime encountered by Yugoslav and French internal affairs departments.

Culafic and Pasqua agreed on concrete forms of cooperation between the Yugoslav and French interior departments, especially in fighting international terrorism, terrorist activities and hostile activities of anti-Yugoslav emigres, drug trafficking and other forms of organized international crime. Charles Pasque ended his visit to Yugoslavia today.

MAMULA SPEAKS TO LCY CONGRESS COMMISSION

AU180921 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451 3 Jul 86 pp 5-8

[Text] The first speaker on the second day of the work of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection [of the 13th LCY Congress on 26 June] was Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense. Referring to some current problems of our defense and not entering into detailed explanations provided in the text filled with the materials of this congress commission, Admiral Mamula said: Among the most important problems of the contemporary world, the question of peace and war occupies a place. The importance of this problem has become exceptional for the fate of mankind, and especially for the fate of small, independent, and nonaligned countries. In fact these countries, with all the difficulties which they face in their own development, have no greater or more complicated problem than how to preserve their independence and to ensure integral security. The crisis in international relations has become a permanent situation, although its intensity varies, and the question of peace and war is posed for realistic politicians and soldiers as a question of relations between crisis and war. Speaking about crisis as the realistic state of affairs in the international community, one must bear in mind the fact that on a world scale, crisis appears in three aspects, to wit: as a structural crisis of capitalism, which must be regarded as a long-term historical process; as a crisis of socialism, or better as a chain crisis of certain models of socialist societies, which is a consequence of the pronouncedly uneven development of socialism as a world process; and finally as a multifaceted and multilayered crisis embracing the developing countries. Economic underdevelopment, lack of capital, the lack of development of science and technological skills, and a shortage of skilled cadres, and of everything that is necessary for an accelerated development with which the consequences of the age-long lagging of the recent colonies would at least to some extent be mitigated, are factors which limit a complete emancipation of the newly liberated countries and peoples.

In addition to intensive psychological-propaganda activities directed toward influencing the consciousness of people, especially the young generation, and changing their position and attitude toward the existing system of social values the economic power of highly developed countries is used as a means of achieving imperialist and hegemonistic aims in global and regional proportions. Economic, financial, and technological power increasingly assumes the nature of personal military might and determines other aspects and forms of social power. They developed countries not only are not ready to make certain concessions to the less developed countries through technology transfers, but transform science, technical equipment, and technology to a strategic means of subjugating them.

From the struggle for world peace and security point of view, bloc formations as the sysmetric concentration of the military powers' capabilities manifest themselves as the strongest generators of crises and the constant threat to peace, whether the peace is endangered directly or indirectly.

The military factor as a whole has become an essential part of both home and foreign policies so that military policy is taking more and more of their space and exerts more and more influence. In addition, the symbiosis of military power and economic might is becoming increasingly expressed. The phenomenon of a military-industrial complex is the result of the collusion of complementary interests and the personal linking of the military system and the management bureaucracy of production corporations in some of the most developed countries. This provides both sides with extra power in influence politics in general, and the making of political decisions which directly concern peace and war in particular.

The Stocks of More Modern Kinds of Arms

There is no doubt that the specific interests of the military-industrial complex exert a lot of influence on the speeding up of and the widening of the area of the arms race, which has already been extended into the space. From the security point of view, of particular concern is the continuous increase in the stocks of the newer kinds of arms in Europe, particularly in its southern wing. Continuous work has been conducted on the development of all kinds of arms and corresponding strategic concepts which to a great extent makes defense more complicated in general, particularly the defense of small independent countries. This in particular applies to those countries that are in the regions traditionally burdened by chronic crises and wars. I have in mind, above all, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, North Africa, southern Africa and that part called the Horn of Africa. Under certain circumstances the crises from these parts could very quickly spread to other developing countries. This is a qualitatively new strategic situation in relation to that existing prior to the mid 60's when the state of relations on the territory of Eurasia was dominant and fairly simple. All other areas -- all three oceans, Africa south of the Sahara, North and South America, Australia, and Antarctica -- were in the background, in the so-called geostrategic shadow. With the increased role of the naval component within the global strategy of the other superpower, the zones of conflicts are expanding while "strategic shadows" are disappearing, the territory of Europe, in which the most numberous and most modern forces and arms of both blocs have been installed, as well as the corresponding military structures, has not lost its earlier strategic importance in the new conditions, particularly the center and the southern wing -- the Mediterranean.

All this, as well as the possibility that the Middle East and Mediterranean crises could, under certain conditions, spread to other areas, inevitably affects security in the Balkans and therefore the security of our country.

Considering the current general military-strategic situation in the world, and the indications of some general trends in its further development, the question is whether the confrontation of political forces and ideas can lead to a war of wider proportions which would inevitably involve our country too? In assessing the possibility and probability of a wider world conflict one has to start from the fact that the hitherto limiting factors, among which are the balance of strategic forces and the nature of nuclear arms and the activity of world public opinion have been successfully preventing the breaking out of a war of world proportions.

Dangers Thoroughly Examined

At levels lower than the global level, there has never been any thought about refraining from conducting wars of limited proportions. This is unequiovocally indicated by the fact that as many as 165 limited wars have been waged since World War II. In addition to war and military intervention as the traditional forms of demonstration of military power, one has in the past few years tended to affirm and legalize the employment of offensive means from a distance, as a special form of interventionism. In the context of such a policy, special interservice forces specializing in armed intervention have been organized. their structure, equipment, organization, and the doctrine of using them are specifically designed for intervention in developing countries and in the zones of vital strategic interests of the countries that develop such forces.

This policy, in practice, introduces open interventionism as a military doctrine, motivated with extreme countrerrevolutionary aims. Precisely this doctrine of so-called lower intensity operations [dejstvo nizeg intenziteta], which is becoming increasingly accepted in the behavior of the military factor in the world, constitutes a real danger for both our security and independence. We are studying this danger comprehensively as a peculiar doctrinal innovation, but even more as a possible form of application of armed force even against our coontry under given international circumstances, especially in the event of serious internal difficulties. Within the concept of an all-people's defense, we must possess an adequate military response to such aggressive action, too.

On what kind of general postulates can we and must we strengthen our defense and security? I wish to stress that our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection is able to find successful answers to all the challenges and dangers that threaten our security and independence. In building our country's defense strength we must further strengthen the unity of all the defense forces, especially the armed forces, as well as the unity of the leading and command system, and the unity of the rear area cover for the armed forces with reliance on social capacities and resources. It is precisely in strengthening unity at all the fronts of our defense, along with the enhancement of the material potential of society and its general organization and ability, that one should perceive real possibilities for realizing the Titoite principle of reliance on one's own forces as an essential strategic precept of our defense.

The postulates on which our defense must be based are certainly the fundamental values of our revolution and our socialist self-managing building: 1) the integrity of the country, brotherhood and unity, and equality; 2) the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system of socialist self-management; 3) independent foreign policy. Ranging along with them is undoubtedly also a high level of economic and technological independence of the country as a prerequisite for implementing the conceptual precept of relying on one's own forces.

In order to be able to reply more concretely and precisely to the question about the relationship between the essential characterisitics and achievements in our society's development, and the implementation of the postulates on which our defense strenght is based, one would need to make a thorough analysis of all the relenvant facts, one would need to make a thorough analysis of all the relevant facts, which, of course, I would not embark upon on this occasion. I wish to stress that we would have to carry out such analyses more thoroughly than we have been doing and to perceive and solve the laggings in social development more quickly, not allowing them to accumulate and threaten the very foundations of society, and thus of it defense.

Some Perceptions of Our Concept of All-People's Defense

The disintegration processes which held sway in this crisis period of our society and which threatens to erode the basic values of our revolution, which at the same time are the basic postulates of an all-people's defense, need not be immediately reflected in the situation in the armed forces, and above all the situation in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. The defense consciousness, as the consciousness of the highest common interest of all parts of the country, may act relatively independently as a cohesive force in society in overcoming the crisis situation in the country. However, this is not of long duration in the Army, which is an integral part of society. The Army quickly takes on all the negative influences of the social environment, and it is more and more difficult to preserve the high defense and ideopolitical consciousness of the army organism under the given sociopolitical and socioeconomic conditions.

The Army personnel stand aside fromthe squabbles among the republics and provinces, and are preserved from nationalism that has any organized and significant influence, and from all other forms of sociopolitical behavior that is unacceptable. However, the LCY organization in the YPA and the leading cadres of the Army feel to the full extent all the difficulties of preserving the purity of the Army.

We consider it very harmful and socially and politically unacceptable that attempts are made to dispute the Army's right to participate as a social subject, on an equal footing with all other forces of society, in a search for ways out of the crisis. The YPA arose from the national libertion and revolutionary movement and war was conducted for the liberation of the country and the establishment of a new, Yugoslav, socialist social community. Only such an Army, always at the center of revolutionary process, neither separated from society nor closed against it, has been able and may be able to be the backbone of an all-people's defense in the protection of the security and in the defense of the country and may preserve its deeply national and progressive nature.

Naivety and Lack of Understanding

There is unfortunately much naivety and lack of understanding in some views on our defense and the role of the armed forces and especially the YPA in our society, and various hostile forces skillfully use it in their antisocialist and antiself-managing activities. Let us take, for example, the so-called "peace moment," or requests that we should stop arming, or that a so-called "civilian service" instead of the military service be introduced, not to mention the views and requests that are directed toward actually destroying the unity of the armed forces. These are the so-called thesis about national armies and the thesis that the Yugoslav People's Army is a brake on the socialization of defense matters.

I would not, on this occasion, comment on all these and other views, which are basically unacceptable. I would only point out two things. In an independent and nonaligned country such as ours, whose internal sociopolitical system is charactrized by deep democratic, equal, and humane social relations, and which is a consistent, proven, and confirmed fighter for peace and equal cooperation in international relations, and whose armed forces and entire defense system have an exclusively defensive function and goal, one must with full justification pose the question, what is the purpose of an internal "peace movement," particularly if it manifests itself and is enhanced under the conditions of increased danger for the country's security? We must ask whether it is not a matter of an alternative program of our international activities, or of influencing our internal public opinion. I think that matters must be clearly classified and called by their proper name. The "peace movement" which appears in our country not only fails to contribute to our security, and thus to peace in this region, but may be directly serving the realization of the interests of those external and internal forces that are bothered by such a Yugoslavia and that want to endanger our security and independence.

By this I do not want to negate the need for our working people and citizens, and particularly the youth, to involve themselves spontaneously and in an organized way in the international condemnation of aggression, military intervention, state terrorism; and the use of military power in general. On the contrary, this kind of activity is necessary and for them we have institutional forms within the existing institutions and organizations of our sociopolitical system, and the entire Yugoslav political activity on the international plan.

Nonaligned Are Not a Military-Political Coalition

In connection with this I should particularly like to turn to some criticisms of the military-technological and military-economic cooperation between the nonaligned countries. It looks as though some people either do not understand or do not want to see two basic facts: First, the nonaligned countries and the Nonaligned Movement as a whole in no way represent a military-political coalition, and, second, these countries, in defending their freedom and independence, have to rely primarily on their own forces. In this sense the help of more advanced nonaligned and uncommitted countries for those with not such a developed science and technology of production should be understood as an expression of their mutual solidarity and balanced military cooperation.

The criticism of cooperation among small and nonaligned countries objectively suits big powers and militarily and technically developed countries, which by the way already have superiority internationally, particularly military-political relations and are to increase it. One even wonders if this criticism of relations and solidarity between small, nonaligned, undeveloped, and developing countries is aimed at discouraging the concept of relying on one's own forces as the only worthwhile alternative to belonging to a bloc.

Before I embark on some concrete questions regarding the further development of our armed forces, let me stress the following once more: (1) we do not see any possibility of our concept of all people's defense and social self-protection really existing outside the fundamental postulates of our society as a whole, and (2) the concept of all people's defense and social self-protection, as formulated by Tito, represents our lasting choice in terms of its general position. This means in fact that we will resolutely strive to preserve all its social postulates, without which this concept would not exist in the first place.

Questions for Further Development of Armed Forces

I would like to turn now to some specific questions about the further development of our Armed Forces in a world of many external and internal factors.

We will continue to base our defense against the classic form of aggression on the mass armed forces, because in this way some unavoidable shortfalls in the level of technical equipment are compensated for. But, if one talks about interventionism, state terrorist military interventions, or a long-distance war, or broadly speaking, the so-called lower intensity operations, all of which could be imposed on us, then we must have forces and an adequate military answer to such types of threats. In order to cope with such a danger and in order to prevent a possible strategic surprise, we must strengthen the peacetime part of the YPA, particularly its qualitative components, while further reducing the number of those who constitute part of it.

In this connection I should like to remind you that the YPA is the strike part of our Armed Forces, and it must be correspondingly organized, armed, equipped, trained, and made mobile with such a degree of combat readiness that it can successfully oppose the aggressors' main forces and be able in particular to successfully provide strategic resistance to the first and strongest aggressors' attack, prevent surprises, secure the transition of our society to a state of war, and also successfully conduct the armed struggle of an all people's defense war together with other forces of all people's defense. Although this would involve a relatively small part of the territorial defense, its participation in fulfilling its war tasks plays an important part.

Misunderstandings About Territorial Defense

However, I must say that we occasionally encounter some misunderstandings when one speaks about the role of territorial defense in our doctrine and our concept of building it up further. There are some who believe that the territorial defense, as an army, must have the organizational and technical attributes that the YPA possesses. This has resulted in some parallelism in the building of the YPA and the territorial defense as components of integrated armed forces. We are endeavoring to overcome these views, so that the development of territorial defense will be returned to the framework which Tito clearly intended for it at the end of the sixties. According to the same views, the YPA is considered to be a kind of federal and statist military organization, even a potential power above society. This explains some worrying voices heard recently in public regarding the YPA, military service, and the military obligation of our citizens in general. Contrary to this proposition, territorial defense is considered to be the democratic, socialized model of a military organization, the only one suitable for a self-managing socialist society. Our stance regarding this is very clear. Each of the two military forces' components has its place and role in our doctrine of armed struggle. This doctrine is unique and each of the two components in their own way constitute a part of an armed people in the marxist meaning of these words.

Territorial Defense is for the greater part primarily aimed at fulfilling tasks that involve: total and efficient combat control of the territory and the armed protection of the functioning of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in temporary occupied territory; the continuity of armed struggle in a battlefield under all military-strategic conditions (including the temporarily occupied territory); and the mass nature of the armed struggle and the forces taking part in it. The widely spread territorial defense forces will be primarily involved in these tasks. We are building this component of our armed forces as a military organization and as a mass and broadly conceived defense movement, which must be open all the time and which will continue to grow, according to our needs, capabilities for armament, equipment, demographic conditions, and other resources. We also achieved this kind of permanent state of creation and quantitative and qualitative growth of our revolutionary Armed Forces (starting from platoons, companies, battalions, and other higher units) in the People's Liberation War. Therefore, we are not talking about something particularly new, but about the creative application of these experiences under current, changed sociohistoric conditions.

The Moral-Political State and training as the Most Important Factors of Defense

The Moral-political state of the Armed Forces in general has been maintained, and we have had no problems that would have shaken the YPA and created difficulties for society. Conversely, it may be said that, with our activities and the overall state of relations in the YPA, we have contributed to the sociopolitical stability of the country in all the past periods as well as in this latest period, which in many respects was exceptionally difficult. We developed the faith among our personnel that

we have the strength and sufficient will to overcome the difficulties. We have insisted that our further existence and development as a multiple social community is possible only on Tito's line. [Paragraph continues]

We have not permitted that different individual views be imposed on us from any side, and we have always endeavored, to build our critical attitude toward them, proceeding from the general precepts adopted in the LCY. We have assessed that nationalism as a condensed expression of antisocialist and antiself-managing forces and actions is most dangerous in a multinational community, under the conditions of most varied divisions, in the country and temporary divisions in the LCY. We assessed that only a clear course to Yugoslavism, which cannot be replaced by anything else, may be our course as the armed forces of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. It is quite clear to use that there can be no Yugoslavism without the cooperation of all the parts of Yugoslavia, and from this emanates our constant involvement in building such cooperation in general, and particularly in the field of defense, where we, the communists in the armed forces, have most direct tasks.

We have conducted ourselves in this way, but I must say that on this course we have been and continue to be exposed to sharp attacks, and it seems that this became more and more pronounced as the 13th LCY Congress was approaching. At the basis of these attacks, there lies the attempt to show that because of the weakening of some of the other cohesive factors of society there has been a serious danger that we may usurp social authority and may ultimately impose ourselves [i de se konacno nametnemo]. It is not difficult to assess from which forces in the country and outside the country this emanates, nor to appreciate the perfidy of such a message.

The Truth Before Which We Cannot Close Our Eyes

I should particularly like to point out the strategic importance of training to successfully conduct an armed struggle and an all-peoples war in general.

The achievements and tendencies in the development of modern technologies and the application of scientific-technical knowledge for military purposes, and in an analogous way, the changed physiognomy of the armed struggle and war under modern conditions demand a high level of expertise and training of officers and men both in the armed forces and in all other subjects and structures of society. Only through the successful functioning of every one of these parts one can count the successful functioning of the overall defense system that we posses in all-people's defense.

In order to achieve this goal, in their training, other modern armies either have a professional (paid) officer and soldier cadre, or a combination where by the soldiers serve much longer military service, thus securing a successful command of knowledge and experience in the handling and use of the increasingly complicated systems of armaments and military equipment. This is the truth before which we must not close our eyes because in the event of agression against our country we will have to fight this kind of trained forces. Therefore some recently expressed opinions and calls in our country for military training -- including training for combat battle in a modern war against armed forces with the latest technical equipment -- to be organized and realized even at the level of local communes sound naive.

We Are Entering the Next Period With Real Optimism

We must not have any illusions that it is sufficient in itself for us to conduct a just, self-defenseive all people's war and that because we have achieved significant results in the socialization of the all people's defense and social self-protection, this will guarantee the successful conduct of an armed struggle and warfare against the highly trained forces of a possible aggressor with the latest technical equipment. [paragraph continues]

Only by having a sufficient number of well equipped and superbly and expertly trained forces, together with the skill, readiness, organization, and involvement of all other subjects and forces of society, can we count on the successful conduct of an armed battle and of all people's self-defensive war, as we have planned it.

Considering the fact that military service has been reduced to 12 months, we have already undertaken concrete measures to intensify training, with particular stress on training on land, as well as to improve the methods of combat training and education in general. The improvement of the material base and the method of training active and reserve soldiers and officer personnel of our armed forces is conducted on the same lines. However, I must say that the quality of the training of a greater part of the social structures outside our armed forces is still on the lower level and that we must take specific measures to improve this situation.

Let me conclude. The entire building of our Armed Forces and the YPA has been particularly assessed on the basis of real relations in, and the capabilities of, the home production of arms and military equipment and society's financial, demographic, an other resources. All these factors, we think, have been successfully evaluated, which will make it possible to enter the next period with real optimism that despite all economic and other difficulties we will be able to strengthen the combat capability of our armed forces and the whole defense capability of our country. Of course, this will be achieved only if some current social problems are solved more quickly and more successfully.

Daljevic on Role of Army

AU182120 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (Supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451, 3 Jul 86 p 9

[Excerpts] In the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management [of the 13th LCY Congress] Milan Daljevic took part in the discussion [on 27 June]. Speaking about the place and role of the Yugoslav People's Army in our political system, Daljevic first stressed that the Army is a part of this system and that as a constituent element of it, it has, and can have, no interests of its own separate from the people and the workers class. [passage omitted]

The Yugoslav People's Army has its responsibilty determined by the Constitution to protect our social system from all forms of external and internal endangerments. In this connection it is not superfluous to draw attention to the fact that any aggression, regardless of whence it came, would also aim at changing the political system as defined by the Constitution and the overall concept of our social development. As is know, some forces in our own country also strive for this aim. They are not so great and so politically influential that we have to fear them especially, but they are also not so weak and politically inert that we can underestimate them, particularly since as a rule they work hand in hand with hostile emigres and other reactionary forces in the world. [passage omitted]

The Army personnel were always the first in eliminating the consequences of earthquakes and protecting against fires, floods, and other natural disasters. On the other hand, they are active participants in the country's sociopolitical life, which is shown by the fact that more than 8,000 Yugoslav People's Army personnel were elected to various institutions of the delegate system during the past elections.

It is therefore baseless to identify in this fact an alleged imposition by the Yugoslav People's Army or its growth into a force that stands above the system. The Army does not have the role of an arbiter in social disputes and matters that are within the power of other organizations and organs, and it has no political ambitions out of harmony with its basic social function, its people's and revolutionary character, and the nature of our system. Of course, comrades, even if it wanted to, the Army could not live outside the system that we are building and developing, Dalejevic said, and he continued.

It is well known that a military organization in any country cannot hold itself isolated and politically neutral. Our Army personnel do not live under any kind of glass cover. They directly feel all the difficulties of society, directly experience all its successes, and in every respect share the fate of the worker class and the working people and citizens and Yugoslavia. The proposition, that Army personnel should be closed up in the barracks, which has been heard with increasing loudness in some circles recently, is in itself directly opposed to our striving that self-management should develop as a comprehensive social relationship. What is the matter here is in essence a peculiar form and expression of antiself-managing ideological and political concepts. About 100,000 Communists live and work in the Army. Even as Communists they cannot be deprived of the right to participate actively in political life and, in accordance with their capabilities, to behave critically toward the reality of which they constitute an inseparable part. The People's and Revolutionary Army cannot and must not be separated from the main social currents and be closed up in the barracks. The LCY program also points this out. [passage omitted]

DIZDAREVIC, KOVAC DEPART FOR EEC MEETING

LD201430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this afternoon for Brussels, where he will head the Yugoslav delegation in the work of the council for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community.

Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council, left for Brussels with the federal secretary. [passage omitted]

GENERAL ZORKO SENTS GREETINGS TO SOLDIERS

LD182135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, sent greetings in connection with 20 July -- the day of nuclear, biological and chemical defense -- to all soldiers, cadets, officers, and civilians serving in this branch of our Armed Forces. In the message of greetings it says:

"In this year, in which the subjective forces have clearly expressed determination in struggling for the continued development of our socialist self-managing society, you have achieved significant results in developing and perfecting the military expertise of your units and institutions, training cadres for the nuclear, biological, and chemical defense of the Armed Forces and society, and in strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. The development of nuclear, chemical, and other kinds of weapons for mass destruction and thus, for endangering peace and security in the world as well as in our area, obliges you to invest fresh efforts in ideopolitical and specialized military perfection and in the struggle for high moral-political unity in your collectives. [paragraph continues]

I am convinced that, as before, you will carry out these tasks with self-sacrifice and steadfastly continue the zealous traditions of your forerunners in constructing and developing the branch of nuclear, biological, and chemical defense and thus, extend the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. I greet you on this holiday and wish you fresh successes in your work."

FEDERAL LEADERS DISCUSS KOSOVO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD182145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC; Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance; Egon Padovan and Muhamet Mustafa, members of the FEC; Dunsa Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; and Fadulj Mumini, member of the Serbian Executive Council, are in Kosovo for a 1-day working visit. With representatives of the Kosovo Executive Council they discussed the development and current economic problems of the province and examined the results realized by the Kosovo economy over the last 6 months.

As was reported, particular attention was paid to the problems that are hampering implementation of the policy designed to accelerate development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and are delaying resolution of the debt problems and investment policy. It was stressed that the erratic way in which funds are being received from the federal fund and overspending in investment are affecting the financial obligations of the Kosovo economy, which, as a result of foreign exchange differentials, already owes about 59 billion dinars.

VUKMANOVIC DETAILS REQUEST TO LEAD KOSOVO SERBS

AU191922 Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Report on Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo speech in the 13th LCY Congress Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management in Belgrade on 26 June -- recorded]

[Text] I will tell you a story, my own personal story, a personal experience which occurred some 5 or 6 days ago. I go up (?in the morning), I got up at 7 in the morning. In fact I get up at 4 every morning, but then I do physical exercises. At 0700, the telephone rings.

I answer: Who is it? Kosovo Polje here, such and such a person. Am I speaking with Svetozar Vukmanovic? Yes, I am on the phone. On behalf of 120,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, we ask you to step forward to our head, to represent our interests, for we are forced to abandon our homes; to gather up everything, our property, our livestock, our things, everything; and to move to Belgrade.

I said: Where will you go, for heaven's sake?

It is impossible to stay here.

Now this makes me think: Is it possible that 120,000 people in our socialist country ... Is it poossible? I know that things happened earlier, I knew that. But that it has gone so far that they must leave under force -- that is not propaganda, that is not what being taken in by propaganda means. To separate me from my home, from my house -- that is a difficult matter.

During the war, I had great difficulties separating a fighter from his home so as to make mobile units for fighting, but here they succeeded.

REAL ESTATE LAW AMENDED TO STOP FORCED EMIGRATION

LD181729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today, the Kosovo Assembly, under the emergency procedure, adopted changes and amendments to the law on buying and selling real estate, according to which -- exceptionally -- a temporary ban is imposed on buying and selling real estate if it is carried out with the (?emigration) of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province as its aim. The introduction of this provision into the already existing law is the result of the measures and activities of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current political situation in Kosov. The ban on buying and selling real estate can be in force as long as there are reasons for which this measure is being adopted, at the longest until the end of 1990. Contracts clashing with this provision will be declared invalid, as will those which have not yet been certified in court. More specific instructions for implementing the ban on buying and selling real estate that leads to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo will be provided by the director of the Provincial Administration for Property and Legal Relations.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY ENDS BREAD SUBSIDIES

LD191324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Novi Sad; 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- After many years of paying subsidies for bread, the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly is terminating this means of protecting the living standard. This is justified on the grounds that subsidies guarantee cheap bread for all consumers regardless of their incomes. Instead of this, all municipalities and associated labor in the province will take measures to protect the living standard of those workers whose income cannot tolerate the latest price rises for this basic foodstuff and for energy.

Analyses for the last year show that more than 4 billion dinars was spent on various forms of social payments and assistance in Vojvodina. In 31 of Vojvodina's 50 municipalities the law on social protection was consistently implemented. Approximately 8,800 persons availed themselves of their right to benefit from 5,869 to 13,620 dinars in financial assistance. This constant or temporary financial assistance is practically the only source of existence for more than 12,800 inhabitants of the province. For this reason the workers in Vojvodina's center for social work have been trying to ensure that the money intended for improving the living standard reaches those who need it most.

The latest price increases are not small. The recommendation of the Vojvodina Assembly Executive Council that all measures be taken in the municipalities and work organizations to protect the living standard of the workers most threatened must be taken seriously, as an urgent sociopolitical task.

TU PRESIDIUM EXAMINES WORK STOPPAGES, SOLUTIONS

LD181214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- In Bosnia-Hercegovina, in the first half of this year, there were work stoppages in around 30 organizations of associated labor. The number of stoppages so far and the number of workers who went on strike is not, however, as worrying as the fact that the position of some of these collectives, particularly the ones suffering losses, is increasingly difficult. Work stoppages are also taking place in areas, such as education and culture, in which this was not the case before, it was said at the 18 July session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Council Presidium. According to the Presidium, the main task of the trade union organizations and organs is to analyze the causes of work stoppages on time and take action to eliminate them.

LAZAROSKI ELECTED MACEDONIAN PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT

AU202100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Jul 86 p 7

[D.N. and S.A. report]

[Excerpt] Continuing its work yesterday afternoon [4 July] the Macedonian LC Central Committee decided, instead of having a president of the Central Committee, to have a president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. At the presidium session that immediately followed, Jakov Lazaroski, current president of the Macdedonian LC Central Committee, was unanimously voted president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

MONTENEGRO'S STEFANOVIC VIEWS ALBANIAN RELATIONS

LD181836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Summary] Titograd, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of all the chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly, Milenko Stefanovic, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, spoke about the position of Yugoslav minorities in neighboring countries and their role in promoting good-neighborly relations.

"He recalled that Yugoslavia has expressed readiness on a number of occasions to establish normal and good-neighborly relations with neighboring Albania, which would be of mutual benefit. The Albanian Government, however, instead of cooperating on these principles, continues to be obsessed with the idea of incorporating certain parts of Yugoslavia into Albania. It should for all time be clear to this country, Stefanovic stressed, that it can develop its relations with Yugoslavia only on the basis of reciprocal respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. It is in our interest as well as Albania's, he went on, to overcome the current strained relations and to create conditions for realizing the national rights of the sections of our peoples who live in Albania as well as those of the Albanian nationality in our country. Thus, the conditions would also be created for Montenegro, as an immediate neighbor of Albania, to develop more fruitful economic, scientific-technical, cultural, sports, and other forms of cooperation on well-known principles."

Milenko Stefanovic went on to endorse the latest Federal Executive Council economic measures to stimulate exports and called for material support for the proposed free customs zone at Bar, to ensure its operation by the end of the year.